

The Intelligencer.

TERMS, \$1.00 PER YEAR.

Entered at the Lexington postoffice as second class mail matter.

I. G. NEALE,
Editor and Proprietor.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1901.

THE SCHLEY CONSPIRACY.

It seems strange that the enemies of Admiral Schley cannot see that the American people understand the situation, or rather are thoroughly acquainted with the conditions that surround the examination to be had as to the deportment of the commander of the Brooklyn at the Santiago fight in which Admiral Cervera lost the picked vessels of the Spanish navy. It is as plain to be seen as is an unobscured mid-summer sun that the coming trial, so called, is to be *ex parte* and that the verdict, in the minds of the conspirators who are determined, if possible, to blur the spotless reputation of the great naval hero, is already made up.

No matter, however, what the findings of the court of inquiry may be, Admiral Schley has the consolation of knowing that the masses of his countrymen are not overly gullible and that they are quick to resent the act of any man or set of men that tends toward persecution. While the biased and over zealous admirers of Admiral Sampson are explaining "loopholes" and other naval maneuvers and philosophizing as to how Cervera's ships might otherwise have been destroyed, the bald fact remains that Schley did the work, thus changing what might have been into what really was. All naval attaches who have not axes to grind or who do not fear to tell the truth lest the official gullotine be applied, speak out in praise of Schley's work at Santiago, Admiral Cervera himself having added a strong endorsement sometime since of the courage and sea-fighting ability displayed on the occasion in question by the man whom Sampson and his co-conspirators would snuff. Ignoring a small ring of naval lights who have their being in an around Washington immediately under the republicanized influence of the naval department and passing for naught the man Maclay who tossed truth and dignity to the wind and became a common blackguard in discussing the Santiago fight, from epitauiad admiral to the commonest attache of a warship, all commend Schley and say his conduct now severely criticised by interested enemies could not have been improved upon.

The latest witness to testify to the admirable conduct of the now much persecuted democratic naval hero is Marshal B. O'Connor who up to a few few days ago was a naval machinist. O'Connor was on the Oregon during the Santiago fight. He received his discharge at San Francisco a few days ago and consequently feels free to talk. While en route to his home at Memphis, Tenn., he said:

"Capt. Forsyth was right in declaring that the promotion of Sampson over men who outranked him is responsible for the present trouble. That in the first place was all wrong. Sampson was only a captain when he was made rear admiral, while Schley was a commodore. It wasn't a move that could be expected to leave everyone concerned satisfied.

"Personally I can't see how Sampson could reasonably take credit for the victory at Santiago. He didn't arrive on the scene until after the victory was won. Schley was the man who directed the attack, and consequently the officer who should have the credit. Practically all the lads who took part in the battle feel the same way. We are all proud to think that we had a hand in it, and feel that there was so much glory that everyone should have a share.

"The Oregon took orders from the Brooklyn as, of course, all the other vessels of the fleet did. We chased the Cristobal Colon, the largest of Cervera's ships, and what happened to the vessels as a result of our chase is a matter of history. The attack was directed and executed in an admirable manner. If it hadn't been the victory

would probably not have been as complete. And as I said Admiral Sampson wasn't there. Admiral Schley was the officer in command."

TARIFF AND TRUSTS.

In a recent issue of the INTELLIGENCER we took the position that a declaration against tariff protection should be paramount in the next democratic platform—that to do away with protection to the classes while the masses "pay the freight" is the surest way to throttle trusts. At another place in this week's issue we have a similar declaration from the Washington (D. C.) Post and it affords us pleasure to quote as follows from Wednesday's issue of the St. Louis Republic:

"Senator Cockrell's belief that the tariff may be a most important issue in the campaign of 1902 and 1904 is shared by many thoughtful democrats, and is extremely likely to prove correct.

"It is plain that the people are at last fully awake to the truth that a high protective tariff operates for the profit of a favored few at the expense of the many. It has created the trust evil in this country. It has enriched and made powerful a syndicate influence which is now in control of the government and dictating the government's policies. Its removal constitutes the most effective blow possible to be struck at the trusts.

"It is also plain that the republican leaders themselves see the danger of the tariff issue, now that the people thoroughly understand the workings of the tariff, and that an attempt of some sort will be made to discount the effect of the issue. Mr. McKinley's reported leaning toward a policy of what may be termed 'conditional high tariff' with certain countries, a tariff which may or may not be enforced, as seems best, would indicate as much. It is for the near future to demonstrate whether this policy has been definitely agreed upon.

"In any event, it is assuredly the duty of the democratic party to carry on its warfare against the high protective tariff and the trusts created by the tariff. It is a democratic duty because the welfare and greater prosperity of the people demand its performance. If developments make this issue prominent in the congressional campaign of 1902 and in the presidential campaign of 1904 so much the better for the democratic party. A spirited and uncompromising fight against the high protective tariff is imperative if the trust evil is to be properly restricted. And it will be a typical democratic fight in behalf of the people, with the privileged class of syndicate monopoly arrayed on the other side."

OUTRAGEOUS PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

The Washington (D. C.) Post, an independent newspaper with republican tendencies, truthfully comments as follows:

"The principal aim now is to reach the trusts and no more effective way suggests itself than by depriving them of tariff protection. This protection gives them complete control of the American market and consequently outrageous profits on what they sell at home, while at the same time it leaves them in a position to sell their surplus product at reduced profits in foreign markets—thus figuratively killing two birds with one stone. In all of this the American consumers who are outside the pale of trust protection are the ones upon whom the burden of the injustice chiefly falls. These constitute a vast majority of the people, and if they choose to apply a remedy they have it in their power to do so."

Champ Clark, member of congress from the ninth Missouri district, has formally declared himself a candidate for the United States senate to succeed the Hon. Geo. G. Vest.

Senator Cockrell in an interview with a correspondent for the Cincinnati Enquirer says the tariff question may be the paramount issue in the next national campaign.

Fire destroyed a block of buildings at Bowling Green, Mo., entailing a big loss.

Gov. Dockery attended the street fair at Gallatin, his home town, this week.

Aloysius F. Goetz, a Catholic priest late of Lee's Summit, has married his housekeeper and lost his robes of sanctity.

REMARKABLY RAPID GROWTH.

Wentworth Institute Had an Humble Beginning.

The Kansas City Times of Wednesday morning comments as follows on one of Lexington's leading institutions of learning, Wentworth Military academy, the twenty-third session of which began Thursday of this week under most auspicious circumstances under the immediate superintendence of Col Sanford Sellers. The Times says:

"At Lexington, Mo., forty miles east of Kansas City, on the very site of one of the most important battles fought in the west during the war between the states, is an institution of interesting history, the value of whose work has been recognized by both state and national government and by the best colleges and universities in the land. It is Wentworth Military academy.

"Founded by Stephen G. Wentworth, one of the New England family of Wentworths, this academy has always stood for New England thoroughness in secondary education, for methods that are practical, and for ends that are worth while. Mr. Wentworth was not a teacher but a business man, whose fortune had been piled up from small beginnings. His business sagacity advised him that any institution destined to endure must be a growth rooted in local conditions and adapted to environment. He bought a suitable building for a day school and selected a young man to take charge of it. The school grew in favor and attendance and the young man grew in administrative ability. The old building was disposed of and larger quarters donated. In turn these were outgrown. Believing that the right man had been found and developed for the work he had in mind from the beginning, Mr. Wentworth selected as the site for the permanent institution about fifteen acres on the summit of a fine elevation on the eastern side of the city. The superintendent's residence and a boarding hall were the first buildings—the latter so planned as to admit additions from time to time without doing violence to architectural proportions and symmetry. Four additions have been made to this building from time to time until now its capacity for the accommodation of students is the largest of any school of the kind in the west, and this capacity has been taxed to the utmost during the past five years. Other buildings have been added, and the most modern and approved methods of heating, lighting, sanitation, etc., have been adopted.

"Founded at a time when the public school system was no 'system' at all, but unorganized and different, not only in different parts of the state but in different parts of the same county, Wentworth academy took its stand for strictly secondary and college preparatory education. Washington and Lee university was the first college of consequence to recognize this work by granting free scholarship to Wentworth honor boys in the highest of its literary courses. And the university has borne testimony to the thoroughness of this work in the following words, 'No other academy in the entire country has made here a more admirable record.' The state universities of Missouri and Kansas then granted scholarships to Wentworth's honor students and finally a score of colleges and universities east and west. With the growth of science instruction in secondary schools, laboratories have been added, so that the faculties in all departments of academy study may be the best.

In its early days the academy was furnished with guns from the state arsenal—relics of the civil war—and an old brass cannon that first did service in the war with Mexico. At this time neither the state nor the national government lent any special aid or encouragement to military schools. As the veterans of the war between the states grew older, and as qualified officers for the state guards grew fewer, both governments began to look to the military schools to supply this deficiency and began to extend them more liberal help. Wentworth was the first academy now in existence in the west to avail itself of this increased liber-

Marshall's Gallery...



AT...
LEXINGTON,
MISSOURI.

If a Photographer takes pride in his work, that's the kind of work his patrons take pride in showing to their friends. That accounts for the great number of Marshall's Photos you see in Every Home.

ality. At first the United States government granted two pieces of artillery and 150 stands of arms. Later a United States army officer was detailed to give instruction in military art and science, and several additional pieces of more modern breech-loading artillery were furnished. Finally complete equipment, officers, swords, sabres, cavalry saddles and trappings and an annual supply of ammunition for infantry and artillery target practice, was granted, making it possible for the students to secure the best of training in this department under the direct instruction of a West Point officer and the supervision of the inspector general.

"Literary and debating societies, mandolin and glee clubs, as well as the various athletic organizations, receive the hearty encouragement of the superintendent and faculty. The part of a boy's school life which enlists his involuntary enthusiasm is a part to be directed, not thwarted. In a military school, where the hours for work, play, meals and sleep are clearly defined and vigorously enforced, it is impossible for these student interests to trench upon the time for other things. They are entirely free from the excess that frequently characterizes them in schools of other kinds. In nothing is this better exemplified than in athletics. Foot ball, basket ball, base ball and tennis are the favorite games in their season, and though there is less time per day for engaging in these sports than in other schools, such is the value of regularity and system, even in the exercises of the campus and the gymnasium, that mainly on account of their restriction from excess, and on account of regular habits of exercise, sleep and meals, the cadets are rarely defeated. In proof of this the scores of last year are interesting:

Foot ball (8 games)—W. M. A., 91; opponents, 10.
Basket ball (5 games)—W. M. A., 83; opponents, 52.
Base ball (4 games)—W. M. A., 35; opponents, 27.
Tennis tournament—W. M. A., 6; opponents, 0.

Late News Notes.

The great steel strike is still on but as usual capital is getting in its work on labor and some of the mills are being operated.

James Younger, recently dismissed from the Minnesota penitentiary, is to marry Miss Alix J. Mueller, formerly society editor of a St. Paul paper.

The Rev. J. D. Vincel has been elected secretary of the Missouri Methodist conference in session at St. Joseph. He has held the place for the past forty years.

James Howard and ex-Secretary of State Caleb Powers, convicted as Goebel murder conspirators, quarreled in jail at Frankfort, Ky., Wednesday afternoon. Howard threw a heavy inkstand at Powers, striking him on the head. Powers was knocked over and bled profusely.

Not Yet Captured.

Bossie Francis, the negro who murdered Miss Mary Henderson in Johnson county, has not been captured as yet.

Died, at her home, six miles south of town, on Thursday morning, after a protracted illness, Miss Lou Newman, aged about 52 years. Miss Newman has been a sufferer for the past seven months and her disease baffled the skill of all physicians and death was a relief to her. The funeral services were held from the family residence Friday morning at 9 o'clock. Services by Elder E. J. Fentermacher. She was buried at Maple cemetery.

Messrs. Oscar Thomas and Horace F. Blackwell have added another horse to the list of those stolen by the gang they have under arrest, making the tenth animal recovered by them. The animal they recovered yesterday was probably the most valuable one yet recovered. It was a bay pacing mare and the property of E. L. Miller, of Merriam, Kas., and had been refused an offer of \$1,000 for her a few days before she was stolen. It was found at Clyde, Nodaway county, Mo., and had been purchased by Tom McCleary then. When Mr. McCleary found out the animal had been stolen he turned her over immediately to the owner and joined the officers in trying to recover other animals that were disposed of to the community. They are on the trail of another and will very likely restore it to its owner in a few days.

Special Low Round Trip Rate.



The Mo. Pac. Ry. Co. are selling tickets to almost everywhere at very low rates for the round trip. Note this list of low rates:

From Lexington to Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Denver and return, \$16.30. Tickets on sale from August 1 to 10. Good to return until October 31.
Buffalo \$25.50 and \$32.65; on sale daily good returning 10 and 15 days.
McAlester Springs and return \$1.60; on sale daily.
McAlester Springs and return \$1.35; on sale Friday and Saturday.
McAlester Springs and return 65c; on sale on Sundays only.
Pertle Springs and return \$3.55; on sale daily.
Pertle Springs and return \$2.95; on sale daily.
Pertle Springs and return \$1.65; on sale Sundays only.
New York and return, on sale daily, \$43.50.
San Antonio and return, September 11 to 16, \$25.20.
Kansas City and return, October 15 to 26, \$1.75.
Kansas City and return, October 15 to 12, \$1.30.
St. Louis and return, October 6 to 11, \$5.95.
Cleveland, Ohio and return, September 8 to 11, \$20.05.
For further information please call on A. S. LOOMIS, Agent.